

Hundreds of Bare root plants ready to be planted.

Bare root are cheap and easy to transport.

They can only be planted in the spring (April)

Bare root need to be planted ASAP after receiving them or kept in cold storage



Ensuring the bare root plant is firmed up in the slot made by the planting bar on the right.

UNH has planting bars to borrow for volunteer efforts.

If possible keep a depression around the plant to help trap moisture.



2 gallon container plants are staged in a farm field ready for planting.

If possible put these plants in the shade.

Water the plants if possible, but don't soak them within 48 hours of planting as they will be mud and fall apart when removed from their pots.

Always carry container stock by the pot not the stem!



Transporting container plants from the staging area to the planting area can sometimes require extra vehicles or labor which increase the cost of the operation.

Consider the volume of plant materials and the access to the site when planning.

Containers offer extra flexibility when they can be planted (best in the fall)



An example of a tubeling or rooted cutting.

The advantages are a small fairly inexpensive plant, about \$2.00 and they have a root system which allows them to be planted in spring or fall.

They are easy to plant due to the small hole needed.



Tubelings or rooted cuttings being transported to the planting site. A very small container plant which can be planted in the fall or spring.

Typically in trays of 36 or 50.

These plants are difficult to carry and cannot be stacked.



Container Plants

A 1 gallon sugar maple which was heavily mulched in and also has a depression or “saucer” which traps rainwater.

Mulch helps reduce weed pressure while the plant establishes new roots in the first few years.

Note that the area was brush mowed prior to planting.



Give instructions on planting techniques

Give each pair of volunteers, 1 plant and show them the habitat where that plant goes.

Planting bars are heavy and will exhaust people quickly.

Most efficient way to work is in pairs, one person digs one person plants.

Figure 100-200 plants per volunteer pair per day.

A professional can typically plant 500 bare root per 10 hour day.

Have resource professionals monitor & answer questions.

Working with Volunteers

